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ABSTRACT

This report addresses the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and possible ways of meeting these needs over the next 5 years. These long-range plans developed by the staff of the Division for Library Services (DLS) reflect reports submitted to DLS, surveys, consultations with librarians and trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, DLS statutory requirements and services, and the Library Services and Construction Act (LCSA) priorities. Intended to provide a broad framework for DLS and statewide planning activities, as well as a framework for local library planning efforts, the long-range plan is presented in three sections: (1) characteristics of Wisconsin affecting library services, including population, economic indicators, and trends in education; (2) a statement of the organization and mission of the Division for Library Services; and (3) goals for library service in Wisconsin in the areas of resource sharing, legal access, improving services, special needs, state institutions, and physical facilities. A list of selected LSCA policies and procedures is also provided, as well as a list of 116 LSCA projects approved for July 1, 1987-June 30, 1988. These projects are listed by category and the information provided includes the project number, the applicant, the project title, the amount of funding, and the project administrator. (CGD)

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Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin 1987-1992

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Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to describe the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and the possible ways of meeting these needs over the next five years.

The long-range plan has been developed by the Division for Library Services (DLS) staff. The content reflects reports submitted to DLS, surveys, consultations with librarians and trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, DLS statutory requirements and services, and federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) priorities. The long-range plan is intended to provide a broad framework for DLS and statewide planning activities, as well as provide Wisconsin librarians and others with a framework for local library planning efforts.

DLS is required to develop a long-range plan as a condition for receiving LSCA funds. According to LSCA regulations, the plan must cover a three- to five-year time period, be reviewed annually by the state LSCA Advisory Committee, address library service needs in the state, indicate how LSCA can help meet library needs, include a plan for statewide resource sharing, and contain various LSCA policies and procedures. This long-range plan, in conjunction with the *LSCA Information and Guidelines for Wisconsin*, meets these LSCA requirements.

This long-range plan in its entirety, and Goal 1 in particular, also serves as the state superintendent's report of past activities, current status and future directions of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing in Wisconsin. The state superintendent is required by law (sec. 43.03(3)(c), Wis. Stats.) to submit such a report to the Council on Library and Network Development every two years. The council is then required to hold a hearing on the report. The council held a hearing on the state superintendent's 1985 cooperation and resource sharing report on September 25, 1987.

Characteristics of Wisconsin Affecting Library Services

Population Profile. According to the 1980 Census, Wisconsin's population in 1980 was 4,705,000, ranking 16th among the states. A 6.5-percent Wisconsin population increase in the 1970s was well below the national increase of 11.4 percent, but above the 3.5 percent increase of the east northcentral region. Wisconsin's population was estimated at 4,789,122 for 1986, an increase of 1.77 percent from 1980. In the 1980's Wisconsin is experiencing a very modest population increase of 4.1 percent.

A decline in fertility was the reason cited a slowed population growth in the past. The annual birth rate fell from an average of 23 births per 1,000 population in the first half of the 1960s to 18 in the second half, and then to 15 in the 1970-1980 period. In the 1980s, migration has assumed a greater significance in total population change. Net out-migration of about 100,000 persons was caused by a sluggish economy in the first half of the 1980s when the baby-boomers were still entering the labor force in large numbers. Population grew by only 1.3 percent between 1980 and 1985. However, employment prospects appear better for the coming years, and the population is expected to grow by 2.7 percent in the second half of the 1980s, a pace faster than in the first half of the decade. The 1990-1995 period also will evidence a similar increase in population.

Metropolitan growth dominated population trends in Wisconsin and the United States until the 1970s. This rate has been higher than the total population growth rate since 1900 and continued its dominance through the 1960s. Since the latter half of the 1950s, metropolitan growth rates declined as high fertility rates of that period steadily decreased. But in the 1970s, a period of low and fairly constant fertility, metropolitan growth sagged even further while the nonmetropolitan growth rate surged. For the first time since the beginning of the century, the total population grew at a faster rate than the metropolitan population. The 1970s were years of population deconcentration, as remote and environmentally attractive counties in the northern part of the state witnessed rapid rates of immigration from the region's large metropolitan areas. The difference in growth rates favoring nonmetropolitan areas has continued into the 1980s, although both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan rates of growth have declined. Within the state, the figures indicate a continuation of population mobility favoring nonmetropolitan counties, although the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan growth difference has narrowed.

Significant for both the economy and governmental services is the age distribution of Wisconsin's population. The accompanying chart highlights that total population change is not reflected uniformly in all age groups. Pre-schoolers (0-4 year-olds) peaked at 476,000 in 1962 and then exhibited a declining trend until 1977 when they reached a low of 326,000. A faint echo of the baby boom appeared, and the 0-4 age group tended upward, reaching a level of about 365,000 in 1985. Recent data indicate this trend may have slackened. Pre-schoolers may tally slightly over 350,000 in 1995.

The school-age population (5-17 year-olds) reached a high of 1,202,000 in 1970 and then continuously declined to an estimated 908,000 in 1985. Their downward slide is ending, and the school-age population may tip over 950,000 in 1995.

The 18 to 21 year-olds comprising the college undergraduates and the new entrants to the labor force doubled from 190,000 in 1960 to 380,000 in 1980. Their number is dropping and will be slightly above 250,000 in 1995.

In 1962, the 22 to 44 year-olds or the youthful employables tallied 1,090,000 persons. Their number has been continuously rising since then, and is projected to reach a high of approximately 1,840,000 in 1993. Thereafter, they are expected to show a downward trend.

Middle-aged employables (45-64 year-olds) increased until 1977 to an estimated high of 900,000. The gradual downward trend is expected to end in 1987 with 857,000 people. By 1995, their number is expected to reach 978,000.

The young elderly (65-84 age group) exhibit a continuous upward growth from about 370,000 in 1958 to about 595,000 in 1995. However, the rise in the number of our older senior citizens aged 85 and over from under 20,000 in 1958 to over 90,000 in 1995 is indeed phenomenal. The greatest benefits of a continuing decline in mortality have accrued to this segment of our population.

Although the figures presented here are essentially estimates and projections which can not be equated with actual counts, they should, none the less, be useful to analysts, planners and policy makers. Data for 1960, 1970 and 1980 are from the respective decennial censuses.

In 1980, Wisconsin had a minority population that was small compared to national percentages. Blacks accounted for only 3.9 percent of Wisconsin's population but 11.7 percent of U.S. totals. Less than 2 percent of the state population (63,000 persons) were of Spanish origin. Native Americans numbered 29,000, less than 1 percent. Among urban counties, only Milwaukee and Racine had more than 10 percent nonwhite population with 18.3 percent and 10.4 percent respectively.

Economic Indicators. In 1982-83, Wisconsin's economy struggled with many problems. Manufacturing production and consumer expenditures were both at near depression levels, and unemployment rates were above the national rate. By the end of 1983-84, the economic climate had improved somewhat.

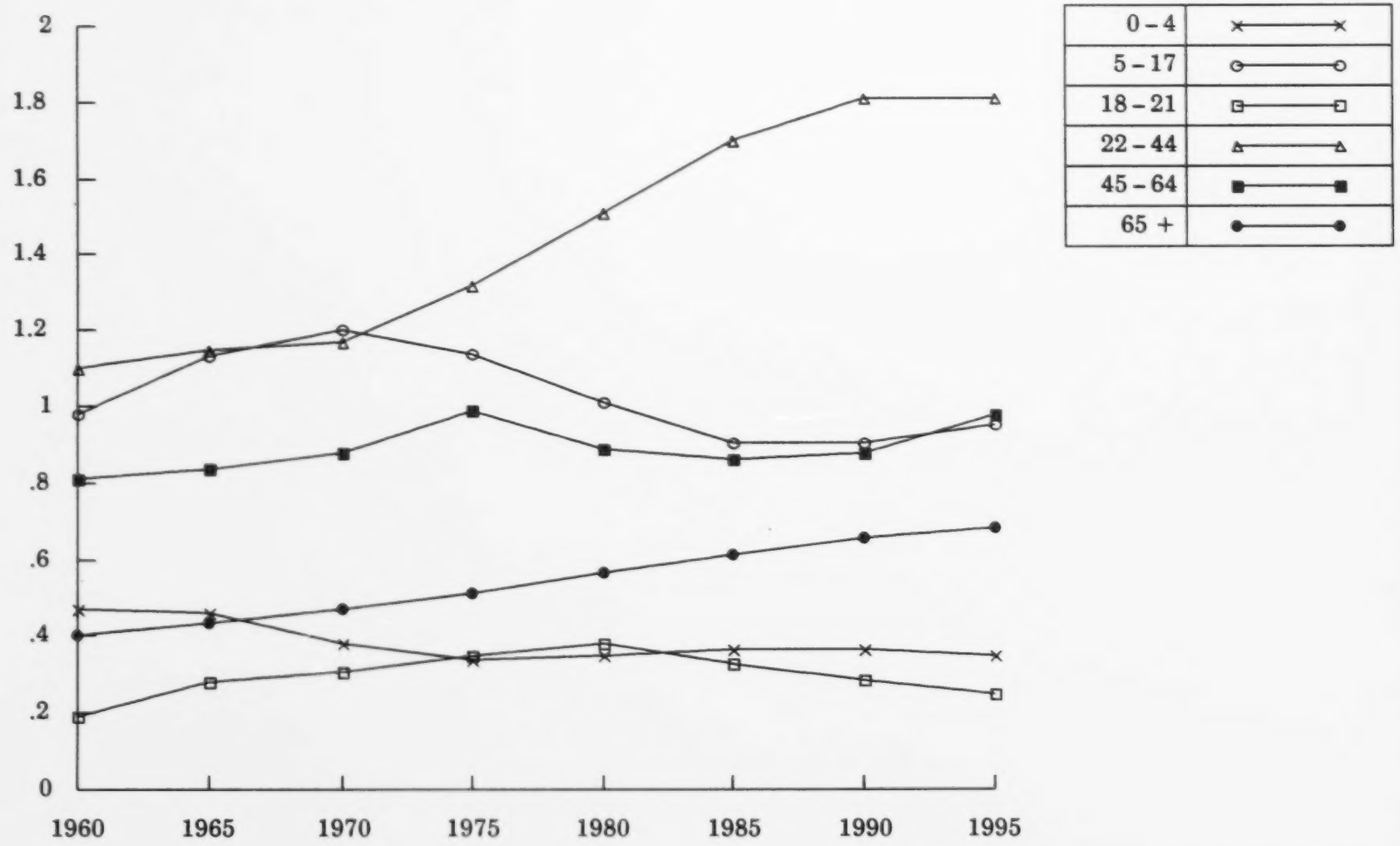
The Wisconsin economy is expected to continue on a sustained but moderate recovery path after having slowed during the first half of 1985. The recent sluggishness in Wisconsin has mirrored the economic performance in the nation and does not as yet protend a pattern of continued weakness. But sustained recovery does not, imply a booming economy. Employment and income growth will be modest for the remainder of the 1980s, as federal policymakers try to steer the economy through uncharted waters troubled by massive trade and federal budget deficits.

Recent changes in the farm economy have had a major impact in Wisconsin. With farm income at a low point, rural pressure has increased to review property tax-supported programs, including library services. Some counties have considered installing a local sales tax to provide funding for selected county operations. At the state level, there have been calls for increased state aid for schools as a measure to relieve property tax burdens.

In 1986, Congress enacted the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Amendment) in order to deal with the federal budget deficits. While part of the amendment was eventually declared unconstitutional, some federal budget cuts were made, and Congress is using some of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget deficit target amounts for the 1986-87 federal budget. The federal revenue sharing program was eliminated in 1986.

The period 1985-90 will be a time of reassessment of priorities in Wisconsin. State support of elementary and secondary education and the university system, along with property tax relief and the pressure caused by reductions in federal programs, will occupy much of the Legislature's time in the next few years.

Wisconsin Population Composition
1960 — 1995



Source: Wisconsin Demographic Services Center
April 1987

Trends in Education. Public elementary and secondary school enrollments continued their relatively steady decline in Wisconsin. From the 1971-72 peak of 999,921, enrollments in 1982-83 fell to 784,830 and to 767,542 in 1984-85. Enrollment in 1986-87 was 767,819. By 1985-86, elementary school classrooms began filling up again. Middle and high school enrollments will continue to decline until late in the decade. There were 432 public school districts in 1986-87. Minority enrollments in public schools (Native Americans, Asian or Pacific Islanders, Blacks, and Hispanics) in 1986-87 were 97,993 or almost 13 percent of public school enrollments.

Private school enrollments continued to decline dropping from 163,251 in 1979-80 to 153,661 in 1984-85 and to 148,263 in 1986-87. Private schools enrolled nearly 20 percent of all elementary and secondary students.

Wisconsin's Vocational, Technical and Adult Education programs are carried out through 16 VTAE districts operating 41 campuses. The main goal of the VTAE System is to provide training and instruction for gainful employment. A subsidiary goal is to serve community, recreational, and individual needs. Total head count enrollment has grown from 414,800 in 1979-80 to 438,082 in 1986-87. Full-time equivalent enrollment in 1982-83 was 64,456. FTE count in 1986-87 was 58,084.

Despite predictions of declines, total University of Wisconsin System enrollments have had continued increases in recent years. The fall 1984 total was 161,936 and the fall 1986 enrollment was 164,518 (138,710 FTE), compared with a fall 1979 total of 150,629.

Division for Library Services – Its Organization and Mission

The mission of the Division for Library Services is to provide leadership, consultation, and services to assure that all Wisconsin citizens have access to library services, either directly or through cooperative arrangements, and to promote the effective use of instructional technology in public schools.

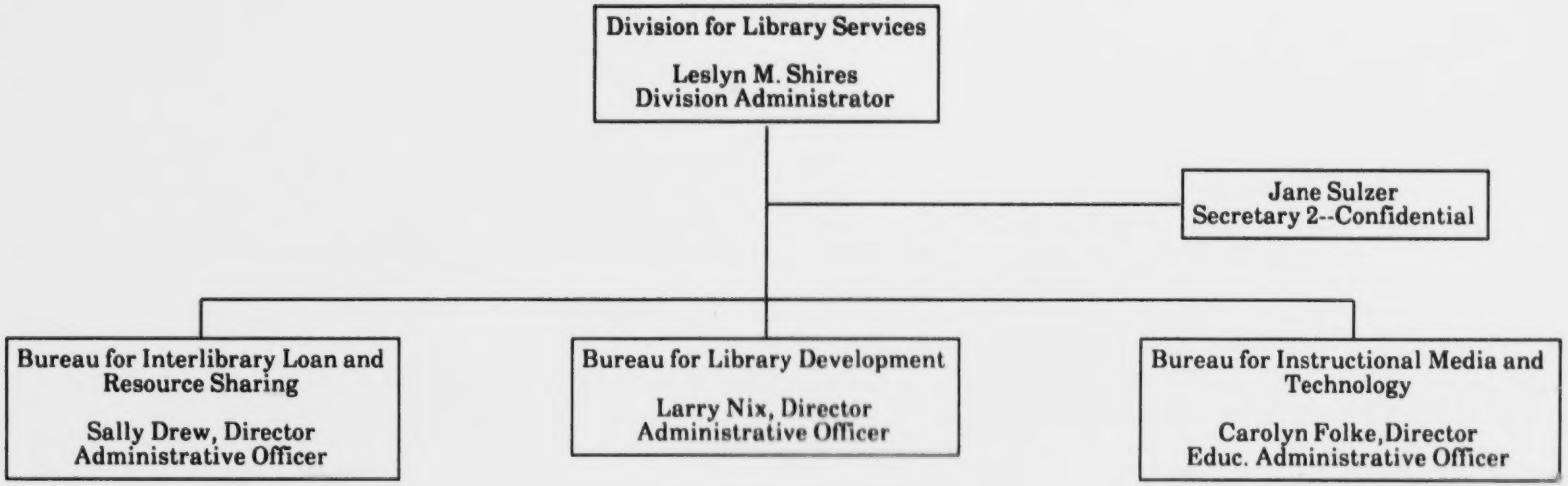
DLS is a unit within the Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The state superintendent of Public Instruction and the DLS staff have a wide variety of statutory responsibilities. The DLS is charged with coordinating statewide library planning and research, facilitating interlibrary cooperation, and maintaining a library to supplement the resources of other libraries in the state. It is directly responsible for promoting the development of adequate public library services and school media programs. In carrying out these responsibilities, it provides leadership and support and, in turn, receives cooperation from other library and information service organizations and agencies in the state. Standards for services, facilities, and personnel fall within its purview.

The major thrusts of DLS' mission for the decade 1985- 95 include improvement of public library system services, expansion of these services to include all types of libraries, improvement of delivery of reference and information services to state government employes and Wisconsin citizens, and increasing use of new technology to increase efficiency and improve library and instructional programs.

The **Bureau for Library Development** is charged with the implementation of statutory responsibility to provide leadership in the development of public library service and interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. The bureau engages in statewide planning and coordination of activities among libraries to improve the quality of and access to library services and information for the benefit of the state's citizens. The bureau carries out its responsibilities through four major roles: leadership and cooperation; planning and evaluation; technical assistance, consultation, and continuing education; and program and grant administration. The bureau administers the state aid program to public library systems, the LSCA funding, the public librarian certification program, and the Summer Library Program. The bureau has responsibility for conducting the biennial State Superintendent's Conference for Public Librarians and Trustees. It also plays a major role in the development and implementation of library legislation.

Library consultants in the areas of public library administration and continuing education, public library construction and planning, services to populations with special needs, library automation, multitype library cooperation, and the LSCA now exist within the Bureau. There has been an effort to coordinate the activities of these state-level consultants with the consulting activities of public library systems.

The **Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology** has responsibilities in the following areas to elementary and secondary schools: library/media program development; instructional telecommunications utilization; planning for the effective utilization of microcomputers in instruction and in library/media programs; and information services including education database search services. The Microcomputer Center/Library includes the DPI Library, the Wisconsin Dissemination Program, and a small microcomputer lab. Services include on-line database searching, electronic mail networks, software evaluations, and hands-on microcomputer use.



- Technical Services
  - -- State Agency Library
  - -- Shipping and Circulation
  - -- Cataloging and Processing
  - -- Acquisition
- Reference and Loan Services
  - -- Government Services
  - -- Reference Services
  - -- Interlibrary Loan

- Public Library Development
- Cooperative Library Development
- Library Law
- Public Library Systems
- Library Services and Construction Act
- Summer Library Program
- Public Librarian Certification
- Public Library Administration Funding
- Public Library Buildings and Planning
- Interlibrary Cooperation
- Continuing Education for Librarians and Trustees
- Library Automation
- Library Services to Special Users

- School Library Media
- ITV Utilization Coordinator
- Educational Technology
- Wisconsin Dissemination Center
  - -- Department Library

The **Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing** is charged with implementing statutory provisions related to interlibrary loan and reference services, development of resource sharing tools, and management of the interlibrary loan contracts which contribute to a statewide information network. The bureau engages in statewide planning, coordination, and provision of services to assure that Wisconsin residents have access to the collective knowledge and information resources in the state's libraries.

The bureau is placing a greater emphasis on computer and other technology. The bureau is responsible for the management of WISCAT and MITINET, and it will also play a key role in the modernization of interlibrary loan communication systems. It continues to serve as a major state-level interlibrary loan and reference agency, operates a centralized processing center for state agency libraries, provides data base search services, brokers DIALOG and BRS on behalf of Wisconsin libraries, and oversees the state document depository program.

Contract Services

DLS contracts for statewide library services with four agencies: the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (through the Milwaukee Public Library), and WILS (through UW-Madison and Council of Wisconsin Libraries). The Cooperative Children's Book Center collects materials available for preview and offers assistance in selection of materials, including intellectual freedom issues. At the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, recorded and Braille material are collected and circulated to those who are certified as eligible to use these materials. This program is operated by the state in close cooperation with the Library of Congress program, which supplies the majority of the materials at no cost. Interlibrary loan of materials is available from the Milwaukee Public Library. The WILS contract provides for interlibrary loan of materials from UW libraries and the State Historical Society.

State Advisory Bodies

The Wisconsin Council on Library and Network Development is appointed by the governor and administratively attached to DPI. It is charged by state statutes to: advise the state superintendent in regard to the state's policies and programs for library and network development and interlibrary cooperation; make recommendations in regard to the development of standards for public libraries and the certification of public librarians; provide advice on the state's policies and programs for the development of school library media programs and facilities and the coordination of these programs with other library services; hold a biennial meeting to review the state superintendent's report on library cooperation and make recommendations; review and comment on the state budget for library services and, if deemed appropriate, transmit recommendations to the governor; receive complaints, suggestions and inquiries in regard to programs and policies on library development; and prepare a biennial report on the condition and progress of library services in the state.

The LSCA Advisory Committee advises the DLS and the state superintendent on the development of the state plan for LSCA, policy matters arising in the administration of LSCA, and the evaluation of activities funded under LSCA. The advisory council is broadly representative of public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries and libraries serving the handicapped, and of persons using such libraries, including disadvantaged persons in the state.

The Council for Instructional Technology was created by legislative action in the 1985-87 state budget. Council members are appointed by the state superintendent to four-year terms. One member represents each CESA, and 2 members represent private elementary and secondary educational institutions. The chair of the council serves on the Educational Communications Board (ECB) and is to convey the council's positions to the ECB. The council is to advise (DPI) on matters relating to

telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming for the primary and secondary grades.

Major Legislative Activities

The *Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation* was published in July 1984. The task force had been appointed by the state superintendent in May 1983 and was charged with assisting the state superintendent in developing a legislative policy statement on libraries. The *Final Report* served as the basis for several legislative, budget and policy initiatives included in DPI 1985-87 biennial budget request. The request included funds for state level library automation efforts, including the statewide database and automation consultation; increased dollars for the contracts with state level resource providers; an increase in the indexing level for public library systems and a change in the formula; funding for demonstration grants for multitype library activities; and a state aid program for strengthening countywide library service. On July 16, 1985 the 1985-87 budget bill was signed into law. The bill included a significant increase in public library system funding, a change in the system funding formula, some statutory language changes relating to systems and counties, and modest increases in the state contracts. On April 2, 1986, Act 177 (Assembly Bill 537), which provides a major revision of Chapter 43 of the statutes relating to libraries, was signed into law. These two bills provided the most extensive revision of library laws in the last 15 years. Both came about as a result of the work of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation which completed its report in July 1984. The *Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation* will serve as a guide in the development of subsequent biennial budget requests and legislation.

Publications

The DLS sponsors and/or participates in a number of significant statewide planning efforts, needs assessments, surveys and studies. Following is a list of some major library planning documents produced in recent years. Most of these documents were developed in conjunction with librarians and other interested persons from around the state.

Channel DLS, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, monthly newsletter.

Coping With Copyright, Second Edition, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1986.

The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries 1981-1985, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1980

Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1984

Final Report of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee and Implementation Progress, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1985.

A Guide To Curriculum Planning In Computer Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987

Library Services To Special Needs Populations In Wisconsin, 1975-1984, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1986

Library System Plan, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, April 1985

Multitype Library Cooperation 1981-83 State Superintendent's Annual Report, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1983

Policy Statement on Library Automation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1982

Population Data for Wisconsin Public Library Systems, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1985.

Public Library Development and Funding Study, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on Regional Organizations for Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing: The Development of Multitype Library Systems in Wisconsin, December 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aids to Medical Libraries in Hospitals, December 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aids to Medical Libraries in Hospitals, December 1982

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on State Aid to Public Library System Resource Libraries, May 1983

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development on Funding for State Level Resource Providers, September 1983

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Automating Wisconsin Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September, 1987

School Library Media Programs: A Resource and Planning Guide, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987

Survey of Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Patterns, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1985.

Wisconsin Certification Manual for Public Librarians, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September, 1986

Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, Second Edition, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1985

Wisconsin Library Service Record, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, annual publication

Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987

Goals for Library Service in Wisconsin

Following is a listing of the six goals for library services in Wisconsin during the next five years and a detailed breakdown of objectives for each goal. Objectives that have asterisks by them are partially for fully funded with LSCA 1987-88/1988-89 money.

Goal 1 Resource-sharing

To assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

Objective 1.1. To disseminate information and promote discussion on issues related to interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries through library systems (ongoing).

*Objective 1.2. To provide demonstrations of system services and governance to all types of libraries in three system areas in order to examine and evaluate problems and provide recommendations for statutory changes (July 1987 - June 1989).

Objective 1.3. To develop and enact a legislative proposal to provide state funding and enabling legislation for the expansion of public library systems to include other types of libraries in systems for the purpose of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing (1987-89).

Objective 1.4. To review the area interlibrary loan plans developed according to the *Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, 3rd Edition*, and to continue to make recommendations related to interlibrary loan issues and problems (June 1985; ongoing).

*Objective 1.5. To conduct a major study of interlibrary loan patterns in Wisconsin in light of current and future library automation developments, decreasing state level funding for interloan contracts, and other factors (1987-88).

Objective 1.6. To work with public library system, school library media, UW-Extension and other continuing education providers to analyze the impact, evaluate the results of, and plan future continuing education programs for librarians and media personnel in Wisconsin (ongoing).

Objective 1.7. To continue to explore the recommendations of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee to develop an automated system which gives state and area level resource libraries and clearinghouses the ability to manage a database of interlibrary loan requests and keep uniform statistics (1986-1989).

Objective 1.8. To investigate alternative methods and costs of improving the statewide delivery of materials borrowed or loaned through interlibrary loan (ongoing).

Objective 1.9. To investigate goals, methods and applications of coordinated collection development at the system and state level in Wisconsin (ongoing).

*Objective 1.10. To assist local libraries, library systems, and area consortia with the development, operation and evaluation of automation projects (ongoing).

Objective 1.11. To update the state superintendent's policy statement on automation in response to the recommendations of the Council on Library and Network Development (COLAND) and to make recommendations on the use of state and LSCA funds for automation projects (1987-88).

*Objective 1.12. To continue development and maintenance of the machine-readable information in the statewide database (ongoing).

*Objective 1.13. To explore the feasibility and costs of alternative formats and methods for distributing the information in the statewide database to all types and sizes of libraries (ongoing).

*Objective 1.14. To continue to produce and distribute the WISCAT microfiche while producing the database on CD-ROM and evaluating the effectiveness of the alternative format (June 1988; ongoing).

Objective 1.15. To explore and implement quality control measures to assure that the statewide database remains an authoritative tool for resource sharing (ongoing).

*Objective 1.16. To continue to maintain the MITINET/retro and MITINET/MARC software, distribute it to libraries, and train librarians in its use (ongoing).

Objective 1.17. To experiment with adapting MARC records extracted from the statewide database for use in local circulation and online catalog systems, including microcomputer-based library systems (ongoing).

Objective 1.18. To achieve state funding for the continued development and provision of the statewide bibliographic database (1989-91 biennium).

*Objective 1.19. To encourage libraries to convert their bibliographic records into machine- readable form in order to facilitate resource sharing and implement library automation projects, thereby improving the range and quality of services libraries can provide (1986-87).

Objective 1.20. To increase school library media participation in efficient interlibrary loan networks for access to materials for teachers and students from the present 54percent to 75percent (by 1987).

Objective 1.21. To increase the number of school districts wherein school-owned resources are loaned to the public through direct public access or interlibrary loan agreements to at least 40 percent of Wisconsin's public school districts (by 1987).

Objective 1.22. To increase the number of school districts served by public library system interloan services to at least 40 percent of Wisconsin's school districts (by 1987).

Background on Resource-sharing

A variety of state-level, statewide, and area library organizations in Wisconsin are involved in resource sharing programs to better meet the information needs of Wisconsin citizens. Professional associations, and educational institutions and agencies also contribute. Some cooperative activities are mandated by statute and funded by state aids. Others are funded by contract, individual library budgets or grants.

State-Level Library Services. In Wisconsin, no one library or agency has responsibility for providing all state-level library services. Instead, state-level library services are carried out by a variety of libraries in a variety of ways. There are libraries in Wisconsin with statutory responsibility for statewide library services: the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Reference and Loan Library, the State Historical Society, and the State Law Library. There are also libraries providing statewide services because of contractual arrangements. DPI and the UW System contract with selected other libraries or agencies in Wisconsin to provide designated statewide services on a

contractual basis. These libraries and agencies are the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, WILS (through the UW-Madison and the Council of Wisconsin Libraries), and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Milwaukee.

In addition to these libraries providing statewide services through statutory and contractual arrangements, there are also a number of other libraries in the state that provide library services such as interlibrary loan, reference or information services, and access to their collections on a statewide basis. These libraries do not have statutory state service responsibilities, do not receive state funds through contractual arrangements, and often do not have statewide services as their primary mission. These libraries are providing statewide services because they have been willing to respond to requests for materials or information from other libraries. Included in this category are some state agency libraries, some libraries on the UW-Madison campus and other UW System libraries, some public library system resource libraries, some private academic libraries, and some special libraries such as those in business and industry.

Statewide Networks. The Council of Wisconsin Libraries (COWL) is a not-for-profit corporation including all types of libraries in its membership. COWL sponsors a service program called the Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS), which is the broker for the on-line services of OCLC for all Wisconsin libraries. WILS also provides interloan access to the library resources of the UW-Madison campus and serves as a clearinghouse for interlibrary loan requests among its member libraries. It is supported by funds provided by the participating libraries, based on their percent of use of the service, and by state funds provided through a resource sharing contract between the UW- Madison and the DLS. The contract supports participation in WILS interlibrary loan services for public, school, state agency, institution and other libraries via the Reference and Loan Library and designated area resource libraries and clearinghouses.

The Wisconsin Health Science Library Network provides access to current and highly specialized health information materials for health professionals and consumers. Most libraries in hospitals, clinics, medical schools and other health related institutions form the base or local level for this network. Area consortia handle requests at the first level. Requests can then be referred to state, regional, national and international levels. Many libraries in this network are now using Docline, an automated interloan request system developed by the National Library of Medicine. Docline is an electronic system which sends requests to each succeeding level according to a profile defined by each participating library. Borrowing libraries are billed directly by the lending libraries for items sent.

There are other more informal special library networks for the sharing of resources for specialized fields. While informal, these networks efficiently provide information links for their members.

Interlibrary Loan. Interlibrary loan protocols in Wisconsin are defined in the *Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines*, a third edition of which was issued in 1985. The first edition of the guidelines was published in May 1980. The 1980 guidelines were the result of eight months work by the Statewide Committee on Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Patterns in Wisconsin. The committee was jointly sponsored by the DLS, the Council of Wisconsin Libraries, and the Council on Library Development. After the guidelines were published, the committee continued to meet periodically to review the area interlibrary loan plans requested in the guidelines and to review, evaluate and propose modifications in the guidelines. A second edition of the guidelines was published in 1982, incorporating minor changes and suggestions from the committee.

In 1982, COLAND formed a committee to study and make recommendations on statewide interlibrary loan issues, to review DPI interlibrary loan contracts and to review area interlibrary loan plans. In 1985, COLAND recommended that the guidelines be revised to reflect changed patterns and to clarify a number of concepts. The council committee worked with division staff to undertake this revision. In addition to its other tasks, COLAND committee has collected information for the study of state level resource libraries, and studied several other issues including the amount of

sharing of materials at the area level, changes in interlibrary loan patterns as a result of new resource sharing tools, the problems associated with school library media center participation in interlibrary loan, and the process and procedures of developing area interlibrary loan plans. Council members conducted surveys on the sharing of materials by small libraries which are listed in statewide resource sharing tools and the provision of interlibrary loan service by public library systems for schools.

In 1985, the DPI published *The Survey of Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Patterns*. This survey includes information on interloan patterns among all types of libraries in the state and on use of and problems with WISCAT, the database of Wisconsin library holdings. The information was obtained in a 1984 mail survey designed to collect data that could be compared with the results of a similar survey in 1976. Results of the 1976 survey were published in *Interlibrary Cooperation: A Wisconsin Plan*. Both surveys were partially funded by LSCA grants. Both were planned and implemented under contract with the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory.

Continuing Education. Continuing education opportunities have played an important role in Wisconsin in fostering multitype library cooperation. The provision of these opportunities by a wide variety of agencies, such as the University of Wisconsin-Extension, DLS, library and media associations, public library systems, and multitype library organizations, makes the need for cooperation in planning and providing continuing education increasingly important.

In early 1987, the DLS established a clearinghouse for the listing of statewide library related continuing education events and professional meetings for all types of libraries. Listings are posted and maintained on an electronic bulletin board called WISDOM (Wisconsin Data on Meetings), which is accessed through the ALANET electronic mail system of the American Library Association. On-line access is available to any ALANET subscriber whose identification has been cleared by the division. Others may gain access to WISDOM listings by contacting their public library systems or the DLS. The effectiveness of the WISDOM clearinghouse will be evaluated at the end of 1987.

Multitype Library System Development. There are resource sharing programs among all types of libraries at the area level (county/multicounty level) all over Wisconsin. The scope and type of activities, as well as the organizational structures for these resource sharing programs, vary from area to area because Wisconsin does not yet have a statutory structure and adequate ongoing funding to support area level multitype library cooperation throughout the state.

The Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation, July, 1984, included a recommendation for the development of expanded public library systems in Wisconsin. The task force thought the expansion of public library systems would provide a good vehicle for cooperation among public, academic, special and school libraries. The task force recommendation was modified by the DPI and multitype proposals were included in the 1985-87 and 1987-89 department state biennial budget requests. The proposals, which would have included funds for demonstrating library system services to all types of libraries, were not approved and LSCA Title III funds are being used for this purpose.

In July 1985, the department funded LSCA Title III planning grants to 10 public library systems. These projects focused on developing a plan of service and tentative budget for the extension of system services to participating school, special and academic libraries in the system area. The plans addressed the rights, responsibilities and relationships of the participants in future library systems involving all types of libraries. The plans also looked at a variety of library services, including open access to libraries in a multitype library system.

In July, 1986, three LSCA Title III projects were funded to demonstrate the effectiveness of public library systems extending their services to non-public libraries. These projects are located in the Arrowhead Library System (Janesville), the Nicolet Library System (Green Bay), and the Winding

Rivers Library System (La Crosse). Funding for these projects was continued in 1987-88 and it is expected that they will be funded again in 1988-89.

COLAND has agreed to review multitype library cooperation in 1987-88. The DPI will evaluate the potential for seeking state funding for multitype library cooperation in the 1989-90 state budget.

Use of Computers and Technology. Many public, academic, school and special libraries have been and are involved in planning and implementing automation projects. Although the initial investments may be high, libraries have found that automation can be cost-effective and that it offers possibilities for greatly improved local services and efficient resource sharing.

In 1978, the division initiated a major automation planning effort to look at local and state level needs. A statewide automation committee was appointed and consultants were hired. In late 1980, the consultant's report, *The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries, 1981-1985*, was published. Following further discussion by the library community, a draft policy statement was developed and more comment solicited. The state superintendent published the *Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Policy Statement on Library Automation* in the March 1982, issue of *Channel DLS*. Progress in implementing the DPI policy statement on automation has had an impact on statewide resource sharing and on local planning for automation. The LSCA Advisory Committee uses this report and policy statement as a guide for setting criteria and guidelines for the distribution of federal grant funds.

The major recommendation of the state superintendent's 1982 policy was the development of a database of library holdings, and this has been implemented. Nearly 500 public, school, academic, vocational-technical, and special libraries have developed machine-readable databases of their holdings through the use of OCLC and the MITINET retrospective conversion programs. The statewide union catalog, WISCAT, includes nearly three million unique bibliographic records, 12.5 million local holdings, and is now available in over 400 libraries throughout Wisconsin.

The MITINET/retro software allows libraries to add their holdings to existing records in the database, and the MITINET/marc software allows libraries to add unique titles to the database in MARC format. MITINET/retro was released in 1983 and MITINET/marc was completed in 1986.

In 1983, the state superintendent appointed a committee to investigate options for improving the transmission of interlibrary loan requests using improved telecommunications technology. The final report of the committee, *Final Report of the Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee and Implementation Progress*, was released in September 1985, and portions of the committee's recommendations have been implemented. The Reference and Loan Library, together with WILS and the Milwaukee Public Library, has installed a network of microcomputer based bulletin boards for the transmission of interlibrary loan requests. All public library systems now use microcomputers to send interlibrary loan requests to state-level resource libraries and clearinghouses. Five public library systems operate bulletin board systems for their member libraries. The Division continues to evaluate alternatives for improving and expanding the bulletin board system.

In 1983, the UW System appointed a task force to make recommendations for implementing library automation on all UW campuses. This task force was appointed following the allocation by the Legislature of $2.5 million to fund library automation projects for the university system. In 1985, the university selected an automation system to be used on all four year campuses, excluding Madison and Milwaukee, and the system is now being installed and tested. The Madison and Milwaukee campuses continue to work on the joint development and implementation of a large scale circulation and public access catalog system.

In 1986, COLAND established a committee to review the above documents in light of recent automation developments and to make recommendations to the state superintendent for revision of the

policy statement. The committee finished its work. The COLAND report consisted of a summary of the committee's recommendations on library automation, followed by fourteen issue papers. The major recommendation is for the division to continue to develop and maintain the statewide database and distribute microfiche copies of that database for at least the next few years. COLAND received much testimony indicating this database is a valuable resource-sharing tool and an important source of MARC records for local automation projects in all types and sizes of libraries.

The report recommended that the division attempt to produce this database on Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) and eventually phase out production of the microfiche format if the CD-ROM version of the catalog proved feasible, cost effective, and useful to libraries.

The committee recognized the advantages of online access to WISCAT, but was convinced that providing this service to all the state's libraries would not be financially practical in the near future. The council recommended the division seek funding to maintain the WISCAT database, while continuing to explore the feasibility of online access.

The committee also studied the relationship between the WISCAT database and the OCLC database. The council determined that some duplication exists in the services provided by WISCAT and OCLC, but both databases are required to adequately meet the different needs of large and small libraries. Because the committee found no evidence that combining the services would result in lower costs, the council supported continuation of separate WISCAT and OCLC databases. However, the committee said the feasibility of adding WISCAT holdings to the OCLC database should be explored.

The council also made recommendations regarding further automation of interlibrary loan, online database searching, linking of automated systems, and remote access to automated library systems. So that the needs of small public and school libraries for products and services are not overlooked, other recommendations involved the role of the division in helping small public and school libraries to automate. COLAND made recommendations on the role of public library systems in planning and implementing automation at area and local levels because public library systems have a statutory responsibility to engage in continuous automation planning with their participating libraries and counties, and with the division. The significant role of academic and special libraries in statewide library automation planning efforts was also recognized in several recommendations.

The need for continuous planning among all types of libraries is stressed throughout the COLAND report, but no specific planning structure is defined. However, COLAND hopes the report will encourage automation planning at the local, area and state levels because the automation of library operations will continue to significantly affect library services. This report also recognizes the need for state funding support for the WISCAT database and for automation efforts at the area and local level.

Present and Projected Needs for Resource-sharing

- There is a need to work toward the implementation of recommendations to further cooperative efforts among all types of libraries so that Wisconsin residents have access to Wisconsin library resources, either directly or through networking arrangements.

- There is a need to involve librarians from all types of libraries in planning for interlibrary cooperation in Wisconsin.

- There is a continuing need to study the interlibrary loan system at the state, area and local levels and to improve the speed, efficiency and reliability of resource sharing among all types of libraries.

- There is a need to monitor library automation advancements and analyze their impact on planning for individual libraries and cooperation among libraries.

- There is a need to improve and expand statewide delivery services to expedite access to Wisconsin library resources.

- There is a need for those providing continuing education to Wisconsin librarians to coordinate the planning and implementation of these programs. There is a need to include librarians from all types of libraries in area and statewide planning for coordinated library services in Wisconsin.

- There is a need to continue to explore methods of adding records to the statewide database while maintaining adequate quality control.

- There is a need to explore technical problems with using MARC records in local systems including microcomputer systems and to develop a means of solving problems which may exist.

- There is a need to experiment with development of the database on CD-ROM in order to improve the usefulness of the project and reduce its ongoing costs.

- There is a need to study the telecommunications systems which are available to libraries throughout Wisconsin in order to improve the cost effectiveness and reliability of voice and data communications among libraries at the state, area and local levels.

- There is a need for greater school participation in retrospective conversion of catalog records to machine-readable form.

- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media directors, school administrators, and school boards to lend school owned resources to the public and to develop policies toward this end.

- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of public library systems to serve school library media centers in the system area in the same way they serve public libraries.

- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media specialists to borrow materials and refer users to other libraries and information sources.

Goal 2 Legal Access

To assure that all Wisconsin residents have legal access to free public library services through local public libraries and public library systems.

Objective 2.1. To increase the number of people who have access to public library services in public library systems to the total state population (by January 1, 1988)

Objective 2.2. To provide access for all Wisconsin residents to all Wisconsin public libraries (by 1988).

*Objective 2.3. To enable counties not in systems to plan for and demonstrate system services in their counties (1987-88).

Objective 2.4. To develop a manual of policies, guidelines, and procedures for the reimbursement of public libraries for serving nonresidents (1987-88).

Background on Legal Access

The primary strategy which Wisconsin has used for accomplishing the goal of access to all public libraries by all citizens is the provision of state funded public library systems. In 1971, legislation was incorporated into Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes which allowed the establishment of consolidated and federated public library systems. The first public library systems were established in 1973. By January 1987, there were 17 federated public library systems in which 69 of Wisconsin's 72 counties participated. Washington County became a member of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System, and Ozaukee County joined Sheboygan County to create the Eastern Shores Library System on January 1, 1987. The City of Brookfield, which had previously elected not to participate in a system, also joined the Waukesha County Federated Library System in 1987.

A primary requirement for participation in public library systems by counties is that they provide public library service to all residents of the county not living in municipalities with public libraries. A requirement for participating public libraries is that they honor valid borrower's cards of all other participating public libraries within the system area. Thus, every citizen of every participating county has access to public library service from any public library within their service area.

The Nicolet Federated Library System received a 1987-88 LSCA grant to work with the Florence County Library Planning Committee on a demonstration project for countywide access to public library service and public library system participation. Plans call for the establishment of a school/public library in the Florence County High School with access to the public library system resources through the Nicolet System interloan service. The Nicolet System hopes to contract with the Dickinson County Library in Iron Mountain, Michigan to provide free access to the residents of Florence County.

Many public library systems have worked out agreements with adjacent library systems so that residents of each system can use the libraries in the other system area without any charge to the user.

The biennium budget for 1985-87 included a major increase in funding for public library systems. In the 1983-85 biennium, $12,090,640 was provided for public library systems. In the 1985-87 Biennium $14,990,200 was provided. This is an increase of $2,899,560 or 24 percent. The 1988 appropriation of $8,354,000 represents a 5.8 percent increase over the 1987 appropriation. The basis for the increase was a recommendation by the State Superintendent's Task Force on Library Legislation that the indexing level on which the state appropriation is based be increased from 11.25 percent of local and county expenditures to 13 percent. The formula for distributing state aid was also revised to put

more emphasis on population and geographic factors and less on the expenditure factor. A major reason for these changes was the need to stabilize system service programs.

Along with the 1985-87 budget bill, legislation was passed which clarified and strengthened the requirements for participating in public library systems and the services to be provided by public library systems. A provision was also enacted which requires that all public libraries in a public library system shall honor the valid borrowers' cards of a public library in an adjacent system. Milwaukee County was excluded from this requirement.

Present and Projected Needs for Legal Access

- As of January 1, 1987, there were 4,344 citizens in Wisconsin who did not have ongoing legal access to free public library service.

- A major ongoing need is to work toward equity of funding for public library service within the county geographic area and the state as a whole. There continues to be a wide disparity in the funding of public libraries within the county unit and across the state.

- Closely associated with this need is the need for fair reimbursement to public libraries for serving non-residents whether they come from outside the municipality, outside of the county, or outside of the system area. Many state residents are still denied access to the most convenient library service because of artificial system borders.

- A legislative proposal to provide for a new category of state aid was developed for 1987-1989 to establish a program for the development of countywide library services and helps local libraries offset the additional costs of interlibrary loan and direct access to individuals who are not residents of the municipality in which the library is located. The proposal is also intended to improve the equity of public library support within each county unit and the state as a whole, improve the stability of the existing open-access, provide for a consistent, minimum level of local support and lead to the improvement of the basic quality of public library service in the state. Included in this language was the method to be used to determine the total aid amount, the requirements for eligibility and the mechanism for distribution of funds, as well as restrictions on the use of funds. This proposal was not funded for 1987-89.

- The DLS also expects to complete a manual on policies, guidelines, and procedures for the reimbursement of public libraries for serving non-residents by June 1988.

Goal 3 Improving Services

To improve and expand the services which public library systems, public libraries, school library media centers and other types of libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens.

Objective 3.1. To assist and participate in needs assessment, planning and evaluation of library services for Wisconsin citizens at the local, county, system and state levels (ongoing).

*Objective 3.2. To provide consultation and technical assistance to staff, administrators and boards of public library systems, public libraries, school library media centers, and other types of libraries in the following specialized areas: library program development, library automation, library buildings, library planning, library continuing education, library administration and funding, interlibrary cooperation, library services to special users and effective utilization of materials and technology for instruction (ongoing).

*Objective 3.3. To review the library legislative recommendations advanced as a result of the *Task Force on Library Legislation Report* in 1984 and other library legislative issues (1987-88).

Objective 3.4. To collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data relating to library services and to review and evaluate DLS data collection methods based on changing needs, standards, and technological advances (1986-87; ongoing).

Objective 3.5. To administer and coordinate a certification program for Wisconsin public librarians (ongoing).

Objective 3.6. To administer library aids programs authorized by the state legislature (ongoing).

Objective 3.7. To monitor and provide technical assistance to public library systems in complying with statutory requirements and to provide the "System Information Bulletins" on relevant topics (ongoing).

*Objective 3.8. To promote and train public librarians and trustees in the use of the *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* which were developed by the DLS (1987-88; ongoing).

*Objective 3.9. To coordinate the annual Summer Library Program (ongoing).

*Objective 3.10. To improve inadequate public library services and planning through the use of the new *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* and national planning documents and related efforts (ongoing).

*Objective 3.11. To plan for, coordinate and provide, in cooperation with public library systems, continuing education activities which meet the needs of public library and public library system staff and trustees (ongoing).

*Objective 3.12. To plan and implement a biennial state superintendent's conference for public librarians and trustees (Spring 1989; ongoing).

Objective 3.13. To evaluate the current status and assess the results of services to children by Wisconsin public libraries (ongoing).

Objective 3.14. To encourage public library systems to provide consulting assistance to public libraries on services to children, young adults and adults (ongoing).

Objective 3.15. To provide a state-level continuing education/planning activity for individuals responsible for or interested in children's services at the system level (ongoing).

Objective 3.16. To encourage system and state level continuing education programs for library staff who provide service to children and young adults (ongoing).

*Objective 3.17. To improve library services provided by major urban libraries in Wisconsin: Milwaukee Public Library and Madison Public Library (1986-88).

*Objective 3.18. To enable public library systems and public library system member libraries to demonstrate services to very young children and their parents to encourage the development of reading skills.

Objective 3.19. To develop and provide a collection of specialized print and non-print materials at the Reference and Loan Library which will enable staff to fill 50 percent of the requests received without referral, while not unnecessarily duplicating collections of other state-level clearinghouses and resource libraries (ongoing).

*Objective 3.20. To continue and improve the provision of specialized reference services through the Reference and Loan Library to public library systems, state agencies and institutions by achieving successful completion of at least 90 percent of all reference requests received (ongoing).

Objective 3.21. To improve the effectiveness of the Reference and Loan Library as a clearinghouse for the efficient interchange of materials and information among contractual state-level clearinghouses and resource libraries, public library systems, area resource libraries, and other agencies and institutions, and libraries and organization outside Wisconsin (ongoing).

Objective 3.22. To continue to operate and improve a state document depository program (ongoing).

Objective 3.23. To study the information needs and effectiveness of library services to state employees (1988-89).

Objective 3.24. To provide centralized cataloging and processing of library materials for Wisconsin state agencies and other libraries on a program revenue basis (ongoing).

Objective 3.25. To collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data relating to school library media programs for decision-making and planning purposes (Spring 1988; Fall 1988).

Objective 3.26. To encourage excellence in school library media programs by maintaining strong communication with higher education faculties through conferences and material preparation (ongoing).

Objective 3.27. To encourage excellence in school library media programs by providing inservices to school principals on evaluating and promoting effective library media programs (Pilot FY 86; ongoing).

Objective 3.28. To encourage excellence in school library media programs through the distribution and presentation of workshops on *School Library Media Programs: A Resource and Planning Guide* (1987-88).

Objective 3.29. To promote the use of current educational information for decision-making through the use of computer data bases and other means provided through the Wisconsin Dissemination Program and area CESAs, by increasing the number of CESAs (ongoing).

Objective 3.30. To provide a site in the DPI Microcomputer Center Library for review of K-12 instructional software, microcomputer-based library software and other related instructional and information technologies (ongoing).

Objective 3.31. To promote the development and use of CTNs (CESA Telephone Network) for communication within CESA areas (ongoing).

Objective 3.32. To model and encourage the effective use of telecommunications for educators through state consultant activities and for instructional purposes (ongoing).

Objective 3.33. To plan and implement a biennial state superintendent's conference for district library media directors (Fall 1988; ongoing).

Objective 3.34. To monitor expenditures of the Common School Fund to insure that schools spend all Common School Fund monies received for library media services (ongoing).

Objective 3.35. To evaluate the current status of building-level school library media programs and plan for future directions toward excellence; to identify inequities and inadequacies (FY 1988; ongoing).

Objective 3.36. To insure that all public school administrators and teachers have access to current professional materials and reference services, either in their school districts or through networking arrangements (ongoing).

Objective 3.37. To promote the following library media services for every school regardless of size, location, or grade level:

- Integration of library media resources and activities with other school educational program activities.
- Program of library media skills instruction integrated with classroom curriculums.
- Guidance for all students in selecting appropriate media.
- Collaboration with teachers in selecting, locating, designing, and producing materials for use in classroom teaching and student projects.
- Coordination of the school library media program with other library media programs and services within the district.
- Provision of educational resource materials for teachers.

Objective 3.38. To encourage direct access to library media programs for all school-age children in each school building with the following as a minimum:

- One professionally certified library media specialist for every 400 students in grades K-6.

- One library media support staff member for every 400 students in grades K-6.

- One professionally certified library media specialist for every 400 students in grades 7-12.

- One library media support staff member for every 400 students in grades 7-12.

- A professionally certified library media specialist to coordinate the district's K-12 library media program according to the following minimum staffing patterns:
  - Districts with student enrollments of 3,000 or more are required to have one full-time district library media coordinator.

  - Districts with an enrollment of 2,500-2,999 students have the option of a full-time or half-time district library media coordinator, the decision regarding full- or half-time to be based on specific factors such as responsibilities beyond those listed for District Library Media Coordinators in *Standards for Instructional Media Programs, 1977-82*, the extent of central services historically provided by the district, and the number of school buildings located in the district.

  - Districts with student enrollments between 1,500 and 2,499 are required to have a half-time district library media coordinator.

  - Districts with student enrollments between 750 and 1,499 are required to have a one-fourth-time district library media coordinator.

  - Districts with student enrollments below 749 are required to provide a minimum of 15 days of released time for district level activities.

Objective 3.39.

- To encourage an increase in the percent of schools providing at least 10,000 volumes or 15 per student, whichever is greater:
  - from 21 percent to 35 percent at the elementary level.
  - from 43 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
  - from 55 percent to 65 percent at the high school level.

- To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools providing at least 45 periodical titles for K-6 students, 100 periodical titles for K-8, junior high/middle school students, and 150 periodical titles for high school students:
  - from 4 percent to 15 percent at the elementary level,
  - from 18 percent to 25 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and
  - from 30 percent to 40 percent at the high school level.

- To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools providing at least three newspapers for elementary school students, and six newspapers, two of which are national, for secondary school students:
  - from 11 percent to 20 percent at the elementary level,
  - from 43 percent to 55 percent at the junior high/middle school level, and from
  - 74 percent to 80 percent at the high school level.

Objective 3.40. To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools wherein selection of media is done on the basis of an official selection policy approved by the school board, and where teachers are actively involved in the selection of media, from 56 percent at the elementary level and 72 percent at the junior high/middle school and high school levels to 90 percent at all levels. Since selection policies should be district-wide, the percentage should be the same at all levels.

Objective 3.41. To encourage an increase in the percentage of school districts where a comprehensive evaluation of each building level library media program is conducted at least every five years by a building level evaluation team consisting of representatives of the library media staff, administration, faculty, students, parents, and school board, with assistance and coordination from the district level instructional media director from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Objective 3.42. To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools wherein students are allowed unlimited use of the IMC whenever it is open, provided space is available:

- from 67 percent to 75 percent on the elementary level,
- from 83 percent to 90 percent on the junior high/middle school level, and
- from 91 percent to 95 percent on the high school level.

Objective 3.43. To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools wherein some preventive maintenance and minor repair of instructional equipment are provided at the district level and records for repairs on each item are kept from 60 percent to 70 percent.

Objective 3.44. To encourage an increase in the percentage of school districts where the library media program budget is developed by the building level library media specialist, with assistance and coordination from the district level library media director, based upon recommendations for materials, equipment, and services developed by teachers, students, and the library media specialist from the present undetermined number to at least 35 percent of all school districts in the state.

Objective 3.45. To encourage an increase in the percentage of schools spending at least two percent of the statewide average "shared cost per member" (roughly equivalent to per-pupil operational cost computed in other states) for their library media programs:

- from 16 percent to 25 percent at the elementary;
- from 24 percent to 35 percent at the junior high/middle school level; and
- from 32 percent to 40 percent at the high school level.

Background on Improving Library Services

Public Libraries. The framework for the improvement and expansion of public libraries in Wisconsin has been the network of the seventeen state supported public library systems in Wisconsin. Since the first public library systems went into operation in 1973, there has been a steady increase in the impact that systems have had on the quality of public library service. This impact has come about because of system services which include among others consulting services, inservice training, delivery and communication services, interlibrary loan services, and access to all public libraries and a resource library.

While state funding for public library systems has increased steadily over the past several years, it has not reached the statutory target of 13 percent of local and county expenditures for public library services.

Annual State Aid Payments to Public Library Systems

1973	$ 818,000	1981	$ 4,370,800
1974	2,195,351	1982	5,001,200
1975	2,912,760	1983	5,572,769
1976	1,880,300	1984	5,917,500
1977	2,659,947	1985	6,095,000
1978	3,180,300	1986	7,100,600
1979	3,721,763	1987	7,889,600
1980	3,994,853		
		Total	$ 63,310,743

A milestone in the development of public library service in Wisconsin was achieved in 1987 when the last of the legally established public libraries joined public library systems. This came about when Washington and Ozaukee Counties including all of the public libraries in these counties became part of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and the Eastern Shores Library System respectively, and the Brookfield Public Library joined the Waukesha Federated Library System. Only Florence County which does not contain a legally established public library is not a member of a public library system. A 1987-88 LSCA-funded project will provide a demonstration of public library and public library system services to Florence County.

The publication *Wisconsin Public Library System Standards* was published in 1973. During the period since its publication, a great deal has occurred both within Wisconsin and nationally in regard to public libraries and the measurement of public library service. In the spring of 1987, a new publication, *Wisconsin Public Library Standards*, was published by DPI. This publication incorporated concepts relating to planning, roles, and output measures which are being endorsed by the Public Library Association of the American Library Association

Public libraries in Wisconsin continue to share responsibility and cooperate with schools in offering young people attractive sources of information, enlightenment, and enjoyment in order to increase their use of library services in the present and future. Despite the fact that children and young adults have constituted a diminishing percentage of Wisconsin's population in recent years, they are still the greatest users of public library services. And in many Wisconsin public libraries they are offered well-selected and varied materials, and served by dedicated and enthusiastic librarians.

DLS continues to cooperate with the Wisconsin Library Association and the Wisconsin Humanities Committee in an effort to establish a pattern of adult reading and discussion programs in public libraries throughout the state. On the basis of its application to the American Library Association, Wisconsin was one of the initial states chosen as a pilot for the nationwide "Let's Talk About It" program, which is being funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities."Let's Talk About It" will enter its third year of funding in Wisconsin in 1988. In addition to the nine libraries that participated in the pilot project, 31 libraries to date have implemented the program. They've ranged in size from Milwaukee to communities with a population of less than 2,000. DLS will be contributing funds to enable additional libraries to set up reading/discussion groups. Four new themes were developed at the national level in 1987. Readers who enjoyed discussing the books that were part of the "Working" and "Not for Children Only" themes will now have an opportunity to talk over titles

from "The Journey Inward: Women's Autobiography" and "Images of Romantic Love; Distruction of Redemption" themes.

A goal which the division strongly supports in conjunction with the Wisconsin Library Association and the Wisconsin Humanities Committee is the establishment of reading/discussion groups as an integral part of adult programming in public libraries. The enthusiasm that the "Let's Talk About It" concept has generated among Wisconsin librarians demonstrates their enthusiasm for this goal.

School Library Media Centers. Wisconsin school libraries have been serving the instructional needs of many students and staff for a century. Early emphasis was on the high school level. The period 1935-1965 saw a considerable growth in elementary school libraries. Since the 1950s, school libraries have been broadened to include all formats of materials. The preferred organizational form in Wisconsin schools today is the library media center, which brings together all types of learning resources under the direction of professional staff who serve as facilitators of learning processes for students and teachers.

Wis. Stats. section 121.02(1)(h) requires each of the state's 432 school districts to "provide adequate instructional materials, texts, and library services which reflect the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American Society." PI 8.01(2)(b) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code sets criteria by which compliance with the statute is determined, including: professional library media staff in secondary schools; a diverse collection of materials; district level coordination of library media services; and a long-range plan for development of library media services. While state-level leadership is important, leadership at the school district level is necessary for the realization of the goals which relate to school library media programs in this chapter.

Statistics on district-level library media programs – as distinct from building-level programs – became available in a report issued by DPI in April 1982. *District-Level Instructional Media Programs in Wisconsin Public Schools, 1982: A Status Report* tabulated the results of a survey returned by 85 percent of Wisconsin's 432 school districts.

The report disclosed that:

- 34 districts (9 percent) employed full-time library media directors.
- 252 districts (68 percent) had a district-wide selection policy.
- 183 districts (49 percent) had a coordinated K-12 library media skills instruction program.
- 147 districts (40 percent) provided central cataloging/processing services.
- 129 districts (35 percent) provided a daily delivery service.
- 88 districts (24 percent) picked up materials from or returned them to public libraries in the district.
- 200 districts (54 percent) had an active interlibrary loan program among the schools in the district.
- 227 districts (61 percent) were formal members of a multitype library cooperative organization.
- 56 districts (15 percent) maintained district-level materials collections (distinct from any building-level IMC).
- 10 districts (3 percent) used an electronic security system to prevent loss of materials, and 66 districts (18 percent) distributed programming over cable television.

Academic Libraries. Formal post-high-school education in Wisconsin is carried out through approximately 75 separate campuses or facilities, each of which operates one or more libraries to support its students and faculty. These libraries are located in the University of Wisconsin System, on campuses of the state's vocational schools, private colleges, and universities, and in private professional and trade schools. The last available national library survey of public and private college and university libraries conducted by the U.S. Department of Education, covering the 1981-82 academic year, showed total library operating costs amounting to approximately $40 million in Wisconsin.

A Council of University of Wisconsin Libraries, consisting of librarians, administrators, and faculty, was established as a permanent UW System planning group. Former UW System President Robert O'Neil and the board of regents identified library automation and the restoration of adequate funding for library materials as high priorities in state budget planning.

Special Libraries. Specialty libraries have much to contribute in terms of specialized materials and people trained in the use of these materials. Librarians and information specialists from special libraries participate in specialized information networks, locally, statewide and nationwide. There are a number of ways in which special libraries can contribute to the improvement and expansion of library services to Wisconsin citizens: they can be included in planning for multitype library cooperation; they can provide specialized subject research, whether manual or automated; they can participate in other resource sharing programs as interloan, delivery, coordinated collection development.

Present and Projected Needs for Improving Library Services

Public Library Needs

- While Wisconsin has many outstanding public libraries and taken as a whole Wisconsin has good public library service, there is a wide disparity in the quality of library service. This disparity exists within the same county, from county to county, and between public library system areas. Of Wisconsin's 370 public libraries, 174 serve a population of under 2,000. These libraries typically have budgets of under $15,000, collections of about 6,000 volumes, and are open less than 20 hours a week

- There is a need to disseminate information on and implement Wisconsin's public library standards.

- There is a need for public library systems to evaluate the level and quality of their consulting services to member libraries especially in the area of children's and young adult services.

School Library Media Center Needs

- There is a need to evaluate the status of building level school library media programs to identify inequities and inadequacies.

- There is a need for improved access for school administrators and teachers to current professional materials and reference services through school library media programs. The resources to which school administrators and teachers have access through school library media centers is uneven. Some medium to large districts provide ample collections of curriculum guides, journals, and professional books, as well as on-line search services through a well-organized district media services program. Other districts have little or nothing at the local level and lack staff and resources to provide reasonable access to these resources at area or higher levels.

Present and Projected Needs for Improving Library Services (Continued)

- There is a need for improved library media services at the building and district level.
- Direct access to professional school library media specialists for all school-age children is needed, especially at the elementary level.
- There is a need for district level leadership for coordination and planning of library media programs.
- Good up-to-date basic building print and audiovisual collections for all Wisconsin school libraries are needed.
- There is a need for sound criteria for the selection of instructional resources.
- There is a need for statistical data on building level school library media services. No statistical data are available for Wisconsin's school library media programs that are more recent than the 1977-78 school year. While a five year comparison would have been preferable, a ten year comparison will be acceptable in order to show changes in the range of services offered and the number of schools and students served. Data are needed to assess progress and to describe areas of services where improvements are needed, so that the DLS might focus efforts of its staff on them.
- There is a need for regular collaboration with university faculty who prepare school library media specialists in order to maintain high quality pre-service library media education programs. While Wisconsin's universities have strong programs to prepare candidates for the school library media profession, university faculty members need personal contact with school building library media specialists and DLS consultant staff to keep abreast of needs.
- There is a need for inservice education for school administrators to help them guide library media program development and evaluate library media staff. School administrators charged with supervision and evaluation of library media staff are not familiar in many cases with the special abilities of school library media specialists and the unique contributions they can make to the total education of children and young people.
- There is a need for improved and more widespread use of computer databases through Wisconsin Dissemination Program at the local, area (CESA), and state (DPI) levels.
- There is a need for improved inter-school communication through increased use of CESA Telephone Networks (CTN). Presently all the school districts in CESA 4 (La Crosse area) are linked for 2-way service communication through the CESA Teleconference Network where persons throughout the area hear a presentation through special channel receivers located in each school district and respond via a wide ranging telephone "party line."
- There is a need for expanded use of appropriate telecommunications technology for instructional purposes. The Statewide Extension Education Network couples two-way audio communication with "freeze frame" video broadcasts using a special channel and receivers at specific sites to extend educational programming throughout the state. A number of school districts have used fully interactive two-way television to bring advanced or unique course offerings to a large number of students who live in a hilly, lightly populated area in western Wisconsin.

Present and Projected Needs for Improving Library Services (Continued)

- There is a need for opportunities for school district level library media directors to learn the unique requirements of district level library media services and master the techniques of supervision and management.

- There is a need to closely monitor expenditures of the interest from the Common School Fund. The Common School Fund, created in Article X, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution "to support the maintenance of common schools in each school district and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor" provides funds "for the purchase of library books and other instructional materials for school libraries, according to the rules prescribed by the state superintendent." This annual allocation can be spent by the school district for: Audiovisual Materials, Library Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, Microfilm, Reference Books, and Programmed Microcomputer Software. This allocation cannot be used to purchase textbooks, nor can it be used for rental of any items. It may be spent only for the items listed above, and the items must be part of the collection of materials ordinarily housed in the library or instructional media center. The fund distributed $9,749,465 or $8.70 per child in January 1986. It is necessary to ascertain that school districts have indeed spent the allocation for the appropriate purposes, so each year the expenditures are compared to the allocations. Offending school districts are notified of the mandate and pursued until the correct expenditures have been made.

- Each year since 1980 school districts have spent less local money for school library materials. The average expenditure per pupil has declined from $16.20 in 1980-81 to $15.79 in 1985-86. At the same time, the common school fund amount per pupil has risen from $5.99 in 1980-81 to $13.20 in 1985-86. The local expenditure has declined from $10.21 to $2.50.

- The principal of the Common School Fund itself has grown to over $1 million. This money is mainly used for loans to schools for a twenty- year loan period for the construction of school facilities. The total income from this fund is apportioned to the public schools, based on the school census of children between age 4 and 20 residing in the school district. All monies from the fund are paid to the public schools, as none of this fund can be disbursed to private schools of the state.

Goal 4 Special Needs Population Groups

To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs through a planning and implementation process in conjunction with public library systems, public libraries, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Objective 4.1. To provide consultation and technical assistance to the 14 public library systems which have completed the primary planning cycle for library service to users with special needs in the coordination and implementation of their plan (1987-1990).

*Objective 4.2. To provide consultation and technical assistance to the three remaining public library systems which have not yet developed a written plan of service for coordinating and implementing service to users with special needs within their areas (by 1989).

*Objective 4.3. To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to the rural and urban disadvantaged including, but not limited to those living below the census-defined poverty level, the functionally illiterate, the unemployed, and those in need of developing survival skills (ongoing).

*Objective 4.4. To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to ethnic minorities, "new Americans," and to people with limited English-speaking ability (ongoing).

*Objective 4.5. To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing and evaluating library services to those residing in local and county facilities for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled, juvenile and adult correctional facilities (ongoing).

*Objective 4.6. To assist public librarians and public library systems in planning, implementing and evaluating library services to Wisconsin's homeless and "deinstitutionalized" citizens—the chronically mentally ill, the developmentally disabled (ongoing).

*Objective 4.7. To assist public libraries, public library systems, and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services for the homebound and Wisconsin's elderly and physically disabled residents, whether institutionalized or living in the community (ongoing).

*Objective 4.8. To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing and evaluating information and referral services in working with special needs populations. (ongoing).

Objective 4.9. To assist public libraries and public library systems in building networks with community agencies and institutions to provide library services to special needs populations (ongoing).

Objective 4.10. To fund the operation of the Regional Library for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped through a state contract with the Milwaukee Public Library (ongoing).

Objective 4.11. To improve the ability of the Regional Library to provide services to its clientele through replacement or expansion of the automated circulation system (by 1988).

Objective 4.12. To work with the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, public libraries, public library systems, and other organizations to develop statewide public awareness of the services and increase readership (ongoing).

Objective 4.13. To assist the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to develop and revise a five-year plan of service seeking input from consumer representatives (by 1988).

Objective 4.14. To assist the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in undertaking a systematic study to investigate the need for additional service outlets in Wisconsin (by 1988).

Objective 4.15. To establish an advisory committee to the Department of Public Instruction concerning library services to physically and visually handicapped persons in Wisconsin (by 1988).

*Objective 4.16. To disseminate information about library services to special users to librarians throughout Wisconsin by sponsoring a statewide meeting on an annual basis and through the "Reaching Out" column in *Channel DLS* and through "Special Needs Resource Notebooks" (ongoing).

Background on Special Needs Population Groups

The provision of library services for special users has historically included the urban and rural disadvantaged, the institutionalized, the physically and mentally disabled, the elderly, ethnic and racial minorities which have suffered discrimination, and those with limited English-speaking ability. For the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act, "disadvantaged' persons means persons whose socioeconomic or educational deprivation or whose cultural isolation from the general community may preclude them from benefiting from public library services to the same extent as the general community benefits from these services." According to the March 30, 1984, Federal Register, the legislative history to the 1970 amendments indicates that "in making this amendment to the Act, Congress intended to equate the term "disadvantaged" with low economic status.

The introduction to the "Library Services for Specialized Users" in *The Comprehensive Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin 1982-1987* stated:

> For the next few years, the Bureau of Public and Cooperative Library Services will mount a different strategy from that which has been employed previously in developing library services to specialized users. In cooperation with public library systems and larger public libraries in the state, and working particularly with those librarians engaged in outreach or extension, the bureau will bring together individualized "special users profiles" for each public library system to form a statewide "special users profile." These profiles, which will be developed over time through data collection and needs assessments, can then serve as the basis for participatory planning. Planning efforts may consist of the state working with a single system or planning with several systems to develop service to a particular special user group, or conceivably all the systems coming together with the state to formulate a state-level plan of service targeted at specific special user groups.

By August 1987, 11 of the 17 public library systems in the state had completed the primary planning cycle for special needs target populations in their service areas. Three other systems will be finishing their plans shortly.

For each of these systems, this represents the end of an initial cycle of gathering demographic data to determine the numerical percentages of the various special needs groups living in their com-

munities, assessing the library-related needs of these groups, evaluating the system's and current member libraries' current services to them, developing goals and objectives, and setting priorities for a plan of implementation. In other words, not only have these systems created "special user profiles," th ey've also generated individual plans for serving their targeted groups.

Every public library system has a staff member designated as its special needs consultant. The group met with the DLS specialized services consultant in December 1986 to discuss the progress of their individual systems' planning efforts and how they could work together to improve library services to special needs populations in Wisconsin. The idea having top priority was to "work together to ensure that information about library services to special needs groups sift down to local libraries." Coincidentally, at that meeting each special needs consultant received a "Special Needs Resource Notebook" from DLS. This resource notebook is modeled after one developed by the Nicolet Federated Library System for its system member libraries. The notebook is a vehicle for sharing information with the systems about materials, services and agencies concerning special need populations. In turn, the system special needs consultants disseminate the information provided by the division to member libraries as they deem relevant and add materials specific to the individual systems and their member libraries.

In late August 1987, the system special needs consultants and DLS staff are meeting to discuss what special needs target groups are being identified as having priority among the systems statewide and to consider the next phase in the planning process for most of them: implementation. They will also be considering the relationship between the "special needs" category of LSCA Title I funds and the implementation of their system plans.

Fourteen public library systems will have special needs plans to work from when they consider applying for LSCA grants for the federal fiscal year 1988-89. DLS expects that any grant submitted by a system in the "special needs" category will further the goals and objectives expressed in that system's plan for special populations. Grants submitted by system member libraries should also be consistent with their system's plan and require the involvement of the system staff in the development of the project.

Ideally, library services to special needs populations are funded by local and system monies, not by federal grants. Applicants for LSCA Title I funds in the "special needs" category should develop budgets that are as lean as possible, always keeping in mind where the money will be found to continue their programs when the grant period is finished. Librarians awarded "special needs" grants for the federal fiscal year 1987-88 apparently did just that, since individual grants asked for lesser amounts of money than has been true in previous years. Only one grant exceeded $20,000 and more than half of the grants requested $10,000 or less.

Twenty-eight grants were awarded in the "special needs and special needs literacy" categories for the federal fiscal year 1987-88. In addition to a single planning grant, there were six literacy grants, six grants to serve the disadvantaged, three information and referral grants, four grants for the physically disabled, four for the developmentally disabled, two for the Hmong community and two for the elderly.

Taken as a group, the grants serve most special needs target groups; jails and some ethnic minorities aren't represented. This variety indicates that the applicants are analyzing and acting upon local needs rather than responding to perceived directives from the state. To use only two examples, it's the first time in several years that grants to serve the Hmong and the developmentally disabled have been received. This heightened awareness of community conditions is a result of the special needs planning that the systems have been engaged in during the last year.

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped exists to serve the library needs of the visually and physically impaired residents of the state of Wisconsin. It currently provides services to approximately 7,000 active readers.

The Regional Library, located at the Milwaukee Public Library, loans eligible borrowers both materials and equipment provided primarily by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Service throughout Wisconsin is provided by mail. In addition, service is provided in person to all borrowers who come into the library. Consultation and back-up service is provided to the one subregional library, the Special Services Department of the Brown County Public Library. In addition, deposit collections are provided to institutions and libraries throughout Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction provides funding to the Regional Library for personnel, supplies, materials and operating expenses and consultant services. Milwaukee Public Library provides the physical facility, maintenance and utilities. Legislation enabling the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is found in Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

A DPI-sponsored Advisory Committee for the Blind and Physically Handicapped that will address the concerns of the Regional Library will be formed. Among its charges will be to review and revise the long-range plan for the Regional Library, to assist the library in promoting awareness of its services statewide and to formulate a plan to reach eligible nonusers of the Regional Library and increase readership.

Present and Projected Needs for Special Needs Population Groups

It would be premature to suggest priorities statewide among the special needs target groups with only eleven out of the seventeen systems reporting. Among the special needs plans available at the state level, however, the target groups cited by all eleven systems are the elderly, the blind and visually disabled and the human service providers who work with all special needs populations. Adult new readers and the institutionalized (those living in local and state correctional and mental hygiene institutions) have been targeted for service by ten of the eleven systems. Every special needs group identified by the state is represented in these plans, with ethnic minorities being the least often cited. Since the plans are system-wide, they don't usually address groups targeted at the local level within systems. The library-related needs of special needs populations living in limited geographic areas may therefore not be reflected in the plans. At this point, however, with data from only eleven systems, it would be irresponsible to speculate about which special needs target groups have priority for service among Wisconsin public library systems statewide and why.

By July 1988, 15 of the 17 systems will have completed the primary phases of their special needs plans, and will be immersed in the implementation phases of their planning cycles. Our goal in Wisconsin is that all individuals with special needs enjoy the same quality of library service as other citizens of the state experience. Because of the energetic and informed efforts being made by the public library systems, we are will on our way to realizing the goal of serving the library "community" as defined in the *Public Library Mission Statement*: "everyone, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, majority and minority, young and old, disabled, and nondisabled, eager and apathetic."

Goal 5 State Institutions

To improve library services for those residing in state institutions in Wisconsin in conjunction with the appropriate state agencies, public libraries and public library systems.

*Objective 5.1. To assist the library coordinator in the Department of Health and Social Services (DH&SS) in the development, implementation and evaluation of library cooperation between the department's institution libraries and public libraries, public library systems and other types of libraries (ongoing).

Objective 5.2. To provide technical assistance and consultation to the libraries in DH&SS, the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, and at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King (ongoing).

Objective 5.3. To provide specialized information services and interlibrary loan to state institution libraries.

Background and Present and Projected Needs for State Institution Library Services

DLS has, since 1966, been able to contribute significantly to the improvement of library services in state institutions and residential schools for the handicapped, often through the use of LSCA funds. Coordination of LSCA projects and advisory services to institution libraries are the responsibilities of the Bureau for Library Development's consultant for specialized services. The Reference and Loan Library provides interlibrary loan service directly to state institution libraries.

The residential facilities eligible for LSCA funds are operated by three major state departments: DH&SS, DPI, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The long-range plan for state institution libraries in the DH&SS, mandated Section 20 of Chapter Law 347, appeared in March 1983. A revised version, "The Library System Plan" appeared in April 1985. It outlines an internal system of cooperation among the institution libraries which would be administered by a library coordinator located within DH&SS. The library coordinator's position was wholly funded with LSCA monies until mid-1985, when the DH&SS began contributing funding for the position. The 1987-89 state budget makes the DH&SS library coordinator position permanent. It is hoped that within the next few years the library coordinator position will be totally supported from within that department. The DLS will be assisting the DH&SS library coordinator in the area of library networking, working for the active participation of state institution libraries in resource sharing with public library systems, in accordance with the newly developed system plans for library services to persons with special needs.

In fiscal year 1986-87, LSCA money enabled 10 institution libraries, correctional and mental health, to develop substantial paperback collections for deposit with residents without direct access to the library, and to increase their Spanish language holdings in both reference and general collection areas. "The Reintegration Information and Life Skills Project" provided standardized computer software collections in the correctional and mental health institute residents' libraries to supplement existing print materials supporting programs to aid independent living, job procurement and retention and reintegration into the community. The computer programs are resources to help master specific skills or convey specific information identified in a correctional pre-release committee program proposal. Further, 30 educational and informational video programs were added to the DH&SS circulating collection, concentrating on the areas of life skills, health, drug and alcohol abuse, and related social problems. These videos will continue to circulate during 1987-88, when a larger all-

media substance abuse information grant will be implemented by the institution libraries. In June, a day-long workshop on the subject of managing a "one-person" library was held for the DH&SS librarians. As a bi-product of the previous year's inservice training sessions, a combined video cassette/work manual self-help program "Using the Law Library" was developed and copies distributed to all institution libraries for the use of both residents and staff.

In January 1987, the *DH&SS Library News*, a bi-monthly, multi-purpose newsletter about library activities and programs within the Department of Health and Social Services, was launched and is now distributed around the state.

In fiscal year 1987-88, five correctional centers (formerly camps) will be included in an LSCA project, administered by the DH&SS, for the first time; these often isolated sites have no paid library staff and have in the past had very limited library materials available. the correctional centers will be part of a seventeen-institution cooperative project which regularly provides current popular best-sellers under a leasing arrangement. One correctional library will upgrade its audiovisual equipment and materials to provide alternative learning tools to users with low reading skills and will also pilot a multimedia library skills instruction program which, if successful, can be easily adapted to other institution libraries. One newly opened prison library will be the first institution library to install an automated circulation system with combined LSCA and local funds. Since a large proportion of DH&SS institution residents have alcohol and drug related problems, the correctional and mental institute libraries will, during the 1987-88 grant year, develop educational and informational collections in these areas to support ongoing or planned institution programs and to make the materials available for residents self study.

The retrospective conversion of bibliographic records via MITINET continues steadily in most institution libraries, almost exclusively with resident workers, and one library expects its holdings to be completely "converted" by the end of this fiscal year. Interlibrary loan requests to institution libraries have increased gradually as more of their holdings are included in WISCAT.

Goal 6 Physical Facilities

To assure that all public library service programs are housed in physical facilities that are appropriate to their materials, staff, clientele, and service needs, and sufficiently flexible and expandable to provide for changing requirements.

Objective 6.1. To encourage an increase in the square feet of additional floor space completed each year, including replacements, additions, and major remodeling, by an amount which will provide for replacement of older facilities and meet the need for additional space requirements on a planned schedule (1986-1991).

Objective 6.2. To encourage an increase in the square feet of additional public library floor space planned for the next five years, including replacements, additions, and major remodeling, by an amount which will provide for replacement of older facilities and meet the need for additional space requirements on a planned schedule (ongoing).

Objective 6.3. To encourage an increase in the number of local public libraries which have conducted building space needs assessments (ongoing).

Objective 6.4. To encourage local public libraries in need of additional space to prepare written program statements (ongoing).

Objective 6.5. To increase the number of local public libraries in compliance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1983, or which have established plans for compliance (ongoing).

Objective 6.6. To increase the number of local public libraries which have evaluated their facilities for energy conservation or which have implemented energy conservation measures (ongoing).

Objective 6.7. To carry out a statewide needs assessment of public library space needs (1987-88).

Objective 6.8. To explore the feasibility of providing state aid for public library construction (1987-89).

*Objective 6.9. To award and monitor LSCA Title II construction grants to public libraries (ongoing).

Background on Physical Facilities

Wisconsin continues to have a significant need for improvement in its public library facilities. A minimum of 188 communities have need for new, expanded, or improved library facilities. In order for Wisconsin to keep pace with its need for adequate library facilities, between 50,000 and 150,000 square feet of space has to be added or improved.

Funding of LSCA Title II in 1983 under the Emergency Jobs Bill and subsequent allocations since 1985 have served as a major impetus for building projects. Projects funded under LSCA Title II in 1986 will be completed in 1986-87 and include building projects in Bloomer, Burlington and Hillsboro. These projects produced a total of almost 12,000 square feet of new or expanded library space.

Under the latest Title II appropriation projects in Cross Plains, Dodgeville, Galesville, Milwaukee's Center Street Branch, Plymouth and Verona have been approved. Wisconsin's LSCA Title II allocation of $568,629 has been matched by $4,222,927 in local funds for a total commitment of

$3,654,298 for public library construction. Over 54,000 square feet of floor space will be added or remodeled as a result of these projects.

In addition to these federally funded projects, additions and new structures have been or soon will be completed in St. Francis, Saukville and Waukesha.

Present and Projected Needs for Physical Facilities

Wisconsin's present and projected needs for expanded and improved public library facilities can be measured in a number of ways. One way is to note the response to recent LSCA funding. Since new allocations under LSCA Title II have been received, 22 projects have been funded, but a total of 45 applications were received. Under the most recent allocation, six projects were funded, but over 45 communities expressed an interest in LSCA funding.

The best measure, however, is to summarize the brief facilities survey appended to the 1984 public library questionnaire. The survey asked if individual libraries perceived a need for expanded facilities in the next five years. Of 365 public libraries in the state, more than half (188) said they would need more space. In many instances planning was already underway.

Preliminary discussions with Board, city		52
Space needs assessment complete		17
Building program statement complete		22
Schematic design/design development		20
Construction underway		3
		114
Planning not yet begun		74
	Total	188

DLS plans to circulate a second survey among these new respondents in an attempt to quantify how many square feet are needed at what cost.

LSCA Policies

Following is a list of selected LSCA policies and procedures. For a more detailed explanation, along with information on how to apply for LSCA funds, contact the Bureau for Library Development. A companion document, *LSCA Information and Guidelines for Wisconsin 1988-89*, is also available.

Policies and procedures for evaluation of the effectiveness of LSCA programs.

- Each project or program will have an evaluation design based on the objectives of the project or program as part of the project proposal.

- The objectives of each project or program will be evaluated by the contribution the project or proposal will make to the achievement of the Wisconsin Long-Range Program.

- Each project or program will be evaluated on the goals of the grantees as they relate the Wisconsin Long-Range Program, and to its contribution to the improvement of library service for the users of the state.

Policies and procedures for dissemination of information regarding LSCA projects and evaluation.

- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to the LSCA Advisory Committee.

- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be published in **Channel DLS** and other documents as appropriate.

- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to interested persons upon request.

Policies and procedures for coordination of programs and projects of LSCA with programs operated by institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary schools.

- The state superintendent of public instruction serves on the UW Board of Regents and the State Board of Vocational-Technical Adult Education.

- The LSCA Advisory Committee has representatives of public, special, school, academic, and institutional libraries.

- DLS is advised by a statutory Council on Library and Network Development which has members representative of the interests of all types of libraries.

- DLS includes librarians from the various types of libraries on statewide committees, task forces and planning groups. The Division will be appointing an advisory committee on library services to the blind and physically handicapped.

- DLS staff are represented on the board of the Council of Wisconsin Libraries and the Cooperative Children's Book Center.

List of LSCA Projects
Approved for July 1, 1987 – June 30, 1988

Title I

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: LSCA Administration/Strengthening the State Library Agency				
88-1	Division for Library Services	LSCA Administration	$43,273	Peg Branson
88-2	Division for Library Services	Bureau for Library Development	111,366	Larry Nix
88-3	Division for Library Services	Reference and Loan	45,860	Sally Drew
88-4	Division for Library Services	DLS Administration	24,500	Leslyn Shires
Category: Statewide Database Project (WISCAT)				
88-5	Division for Library Services	Statewide Database Project	$292,905	Bob Bocher
Category: WISCAT Production and Distribution				
88-6	Division for Library Services	WISCAT Production and Distribution	$129,980	Bob Bocher
Category: Interlibrary Loan Study				
88-7	Division for Library Services	Interlibrary Loan Study	$60,000	Carolyn Folke
Category: Automation Project				
88-8	Division for Library Services	WISCAT on CD-ROM	$40,000	Bob Bocher
Category: System Demonstration				
88-9	Nicolet Library System	Florence County Demonstration Project	$32,041	Ron Gorsegner
Category: County Planning				
88-11	Florence County	Florence County Planning	$1,500	Edwin Kelly

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: System Enrichment				
88-13	Eastern Shores Library System	Improvement of Ozaukee County Libraries	$33,000	David Weinhold
88-15	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Washington County Materials Enrichment	40,000	Eugene McLane
Category: Major Urban Resource Libraries				
88-17	Madison Public Library	Materials Enrichment and Accessibility	$20,952	Natalie Tinkham
88-19	Milwaukee Public Library	Urban Resource Library Project 87/88	74,288	Thomas Tomczak
Category: Rural Library Service				
88-20	Amery Public Library	Agricultural Software for Rural Users	$5,839	Barbara Sorenson
88-22	Arpin Public Library	Rural Library Improvement	4,445	Kathryn LaBarge
88-24	Dane County Library Service	A Public Information Campaign	4,920	Julie Chase
88-26	Eastern Shores Library System	Evaluation & Improvement of Rural Library Service	10,000	David Weinhold
88-28	Hortonville Public Library	Extended Hours for Rural Library Service	7,130	Sharon Becker
88-30	Indianhead Library System	Storyhour Resources Project	7,255	Sandra Robbers
88-32	Kenosha Public Library	Improving Bookmobile Reference Service	4,100	Susan Siewert
88-34	Lena Public Library	Library Service Assistance	7,035	Mary Garrigan
88-36	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Story Wagon Books for Rural Children	7,088	Carol Gibson
88-38	Marathon County Public Library	Children's Programming Training for Staff	5,748	Sonja Nelson
88-40	Marathon County Public Library	Commercial Promotion of Library Services	7,610	Mary Bethke
88-42	Marathon County Public Library	Resources for the Farm Community	6,825	Mary Bethke
88-44	Northern Waters Library Service	Introducing . . . NORTHERN WATERS LIBRARY SERVICE	11,340	Joan Airoldi
88-46	Northern Waters Library Service	Reference and Consultant Telephone Service	1,689	David Pauli
88-48	St. Croix County Library	Improved Library Service for Rural Residents	9,030	Sandra Fuller
88-50	South Central Library System	Access and Awareness: Rural Resident	21,041	Bill Rettig
88-52	Suring Area Public Library	Suring Area Public Library Improvement	11,883	Cheryl Sleeter
88-54	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Reference Collection Development-Rural Libraries	17,000	Ellen Buchberger
88-56	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Rotating Video Collections in Rural Libraries	16,000	Linda Orcutt
Category: Special Needs-Literacy				
88-58	Indianhead Library System	Literacy Training Project	$10,000	Sandra Robbers
88-60	Kenosha Public Library	Kenosha County Literacy Action Business Office	9,980	Rosemary Bianchi
88-62	Lakeshores Library System	Walworth County Literacy Council	8,546	Thomas Hennen

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Special Needs - Literacy (continued)				
88-64	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Service to Adult New Readers-Washington County	2,575	Eugene McLane
88-66	Milwaukee Public Library	Individualized GED Instruction	12,300	Venora McKinney
88-68	Platteville Public Library	The Library & Laubach in Southwest Wisconsin	5,563	James Wroblewski
Category: Special Needs-Disadvantaged				
88-70	Arrowhead Library System	Breaking the Cycle of Illiteracy	$18,552	Coral Swanson
88-72	Brown County Library	Enhancement of the Brown County Library Job Center	11,311	Marijean Zahorski
88-74	Dane County Library Service	Services for Children Enrolled in Head Start	15,870	Julie Chase
88-76	Kenosha Public Library	Circulating Developmental Toy Collection	4,998	Kathleen Thomson
88-78	Marathon County Public Library	Contemporary Social Problems	7,739	Mike O'Connor
88-80	Milwaukee Public Library	Teens on Target	14,000	Sandra Lockett
Category: Special Needs-Information and Referral				
88-82	Arrowhead Library System	Networking to Meet Community Information Needs	$16,153	Coral Swanson
88-84	Marathon County Public Library	Information and Referral	12,642	Elizabeth Scully
88-86	Milwaukee County Library System	Countywide I&R Service Project	6,000	Donald Sager
Category: Special Needs - Elderly				
8-88	Indianhead Library System	Large-Print Union Catalog on COM Microfiche	$3,254	Nancy Hunt
88-90	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Deposit Collections for the Elderly	18,381	Kathryn Beson
Category: Special Needs - Physically Disabled				
88-92	Milwaukee Public Library	Access to Information	$20,500	Venora McKinney
88-94	Winding Rivers Library System	Audio Books for Patrons with Special Needs	10,000	Sylvia Frye
88-96	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Coping and Adapting to Physical Disabilities	8,700	Marla Sepnafski
88-98	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Special Collections for the Visually Impaired	11,320	Marla Sepnafski
Category: Special Needs - Developmentally Disabled				
88-100	Brown County Library	Audiovisual Resources for Special Needs	$7,269	Marijean Zahorski
88-102	Manitowoc Public Library	Microcomputers for the Developmentally Disabled	3,260	Susan Hagen
88-104	Nicolet Library System	Library Bridges to Information on Disabilities	9,550	Jacklyn Lohr
88-106	Waukesha Public Library	Special Child Special Needs	10,214	Sandra Cope

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Special Needs - Hmong (Ethnic Minorities)				
88-108	Eastern Shores Library System	Library Service to the Hmong Community	$5,000	Shirley Chilson & Sandy Loth
88-110	Marathon County Public Library	Literacy Collection for Hmong Community	8,871	Mike O'Connor
Category: Special Needs - Planning				
88-112	Winnefox Library System	Planning for Users with Special Needs	$4,995	Gloria Hoegh
Category: Reading Readiness				
88-114	Dane County Library Service	Reading Readiness Resources for Children	$2,852	Julie Chase
88-116	Duerrwaechter Memorial Library	An "Hour-A-Day"; A Program for Pre-schoolers	4,275	Judy Busack
88-118	Lake Geneva Public Library	The Parent Role	2,000	Gail Pachucki
88-120	Lakeshores Library System	Storytime Training	3,508	Thomas Hennen
88-122	Madison Public Library	Multi-Media Kits for Preschool Story Times	4,268	Barbara Dimick
88-124	Manitowoc Public Library	Development of a Toy Library	4,830	Susan Hagen
88-126	Marathon County Public Library	Informational & materials for Parents of Newborns	1,332	Diane Peterson
88-128	Marathon County Public Library	Toddler Storytimes	6,360	Sonja Nelson
88-130	Milwaukee Public Library	Reading Readiness	1,600	Jane Botham
88-132	Milwaukee Public Library	Reading Readiness: A Sound Approach	2,000	Jane Botham
88-134	Milwaukee Public Library	Right From the Start: Reading Readiness Workshops	$1,957	Jane Botham
88-136	Milwaukee Public Library	Toys & Books for Reading Readiness	1,360	Jane Botham
88-138	Northern Waters Library Service	Bringing Up Baby With Books	10,620	Joan Airoldi
88-140	Portage County Public Library	Growing and Reading: A Reading Readiness Project	4,905	Elizabeth Vollrath & Laurie Bauck
88-142	South Central Library System	Encouraging Families to Read Aloud	5,690	William Rettig
88-144	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Promoting Reading Readiness Awareness	6,940	Linda Orcutt
Category: Conversion of Library Records				
88-148	Indianhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	$6,835	Nancy Hunt
88-150	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Conversion of Library Records	7,080	Carol Gibson
88-152	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Conversion of Library Records	35,768	Eugene McLane
88-154	Milwaukee County Library System	Conversion of Library Records	12,500	Heidi Endres
88-156	Nicolet Library System	Conversion of Library Records	500	Mary Schmidt
88-158	Northern Waters Library Service	Conversion of Library Records	17,133	Michael Cross

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: Conversion of Library Records (continued)				
88-160	Waukesha County Library System	Conversion of Library Records	6,500	Kathleen Gosz
88-162	Winding Rivers Library System	Conversion of Library Records	16,956	Ethel Himmel
88-164	Winnefox Library System	Conversion of Library Records	6,585	Gloria Hoegh
Category: Institution Library Coordination				
88-166	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Coordination of Library Programs & Services	$35,000	Vibeke Lehmann
Category: Institution Library Services				
88-168	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Current Best-Sellers from McNaughton	$13,256	Vibeke Lehmann
88-170	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Drug and Alcohol Information	12,000	Vibeke Lehmann
88-172	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Kettle Moraine Library Instruction Program	2,000	Terry Wilcox
88-174	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Kettle Moraine Library Media Project	10,000	Terry Wilcox
88-176	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Oshkosh Automated Circulation System	1,519	Colleen Olmsted
88-178	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Women: Taking Charge While Incarcerated	3,000	Penny Holt
Category: Public Library Construction				
88-200	Cross Plains Public Library	Addition	$20,089	Robert Schmelzer
88-202	Dodgeville Memorial Public Library	New Building	125,000	Jean McMahan
88-204	Galesville Public Library	New Building/Conversion	48,600	Dawn Anderson
88-206	Milwaukee Public Library	Center Street Branch - New Building	125,000	Venora McKinney
88-208	Plymouth Public Library	Addition	125,000	Ann Krueger
88-210	Verona Public Library	Addition	125,000	Shirley Knodle

Title III

Project Number	Applicant	Project Title	Amount	Project Administrator
Category: State Agency				
88-302	Division for Library Services	Multitype Library Cooperation	$25,660	Larry Nix
Category: WISCAT Production and Distribution				
88-306	Division for Library Services	WISCAT Production and Distribution	$95,292	Bob Bocher
Category: Automation Project				
88-308	Division for Library Services	WISCAT on CD-ROM	$6,153	Bob Bocher
Category: Multitype Library System Demonstrations				
88-310	Arrowhead Library System	Multitype Library System Demonstration	$32,545	Karen Krueger
88-312	Nicolet Library System	Multitype Library System Demonstration	44,485	Mary Schmidt
88-314	Winding Rivers Library System	Multitype Library System Demonstration	53,600	Carol Erickson
Category: Conversion of Library Records				
88-346	Arrowhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	$21,325	Karen Krueger
88-348	Indianhead Library System	Conversion of Library Records	21,415	Nancy Hunt
88-350	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Conversion of Library Records	6,213	Carol Gibson
88-352	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Conversion of Library Records	6,400	Eugene McLane
88-354	Milwaukee County Library System	Conversion of Library Records	12,500	Heidi Endres
88-356	Nicolet Library System	Conversion of Library Records	11,760	Mary Schmidt
88-358	Northern Waters Library System	Conversion of Library Records	4,830	Michael Cross
88-360	Waukesha County Library Service	Conversion of Library Records	17,424	Kathleen Gosz
88-362	Winding Rivers Library System	Conversion of Library Records	10,455	Ethel Himmel
88-364	Winnefox Library System	Conversion of Library Records	27,470	Gloria Hoegh